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## ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY.—Continued.



*Circinate*, curved into a circle, resembling fig. 2, but still more incurved so that the apex is nearly or quite bent around to the leaf base; *e. g.* leaves of *Hypnum uncinatum*.

*Cirrate* or *cirrhate*, applied to leaves which curl up in drying. Cirrate leaves are more regularly curled than crispate leaves.

*Cirrhose*, having a wavy hair point.

*Cochleariform*, rounded and concave like a spoon or ladle.

*Complicate*, folded together.

*Costa*, the nerve or midrib of a moss leaf.

*Costate*, having a costa.

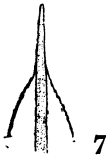
*Crispate*, or *crisped*, frizzled, curled and twisted in various ways. (Fig. 5.)



*Cucullate*, hood-shaped, the apex curved in like a slipper. (Apex of leaf in fig. 6.)

*Cultriform*, curved like a short, wide scimitar, *e. g.*, the leaves of *Homalia trichomanoides* Jamesii.

*Cymbiform*, boat-shaped (used by Dixon as a synonym of cucullate); *e. g.* leaves of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*. (The whole leaf in fig. 6.)



*Dorsal*, belonging to or on the back; *i. e.*, the face of a leaf remote from the stem.

*Ecostate*, lacking a costa.

*Excurrent costa*, a costa running out beyond the lamina of a leaf. (Fig. 7.)

*Excavate* (leaf-insertion), hollowed out in a curve.

*Falcate*, curved like a sickle. (Fig. 2.)

*Flexuose*, bent backwards and forwards or waved.

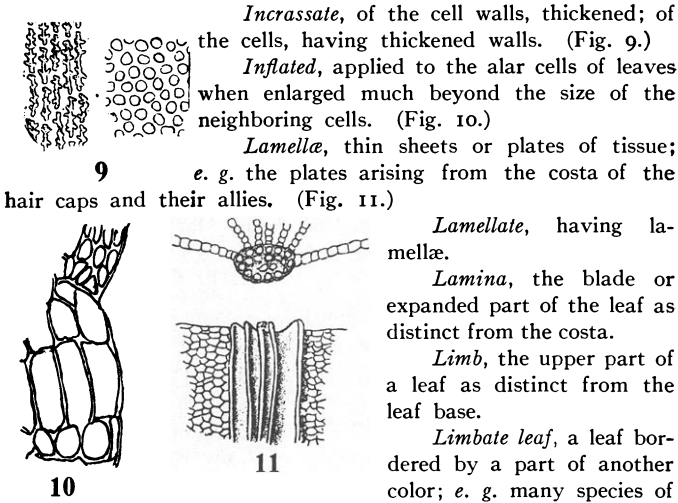
*Hamate*, or hamulose, curved like a hook; more sharply and abruptly curved than in *falcate* and *circinnate*.



*Heteromallous*, leaves or branches turned in different directions.

*Homomallous*, all turned in the same direction.

*Imbricated*, closely over lapping each other like the tiles of a roof. (Fig. 8.)



**9** *Incrassate*, of the cell walls, thickened; of the cells, having thickened walls. (Fig. 9.)  
*Inflated*, applied to the alar cells of leaves when enlarged much beyond the size of the neighboring cells. (Fig. 10.)  
*Lamellæ*, thin sheets or plates of tissue; *e. g.* the plates arising from the costa of the hair caps and their allies. (Fig. 11.)  
*Lamellate*, having lamellæ.  
*Lamina*, the blade or expanded part of the leaf as distinct from the costa.  
*Limb*, the upper part of a leaf as distinct from the leaf base.  
*Limbate leaf*, a leaf bordered by a part of another color; *e. g.* many species of

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*Fissidens*.  
*Margined*, see bordered.  
*Median leaf cells*, those from the middle of the leaf.  
*Nerve*, see costa.  
*Papillæ*, minute rounded or acute protuberances.  
*Papillose*, rough with papillæ. (Fig. 3.)  
*Paraphyllia*, minute leaf-like or much branched organs among the leaves. (Fig. 12.)  
*E. g. Thuidium*.  
*Parenchymatous*, cells with broad ends abutting on each other, not dovetailing into each other. (The large cells in Fig. 4.)  
*Patent*, spreading at an angle of  $26^{\circ}$ – $45^{\circ}$  (Braithwaite); spreading at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  or more (Dixon).  
*Patulous*, more widely spreading than patent.  
*Percurrent costa*, reaching to the apex of the leaf, but not beyond.  
*Perichaetial*, see bracts.  
*Perigonial*, see bracts.  
*Pitted cell walls*, marked with small apertures or depressions; *e. g.* the cell walls of the leaves of *Dicranum scoparium* and other species.